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SUBJECT Results of United Nations Bombing of North
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Repair Work on the Sup'ung Power Plant

1. The Sup'ung (124-57, 40-27) (XE-6579) Hydroelectric Power Plant at XE-663800, which was bombed by United Nations planes on 23 June 1952, has been under repair by eight skilled Soviet technicians since 5 July. On 19 July, the authorities were planning to begin partial operation by the end of July. It was expected that factories which had been closed because of a lack of power would be able to resume operations in the near future.

Reconstruction of the Changjin Power Plant

2. After the United Nations bombing of North Korean power plants which took place on 23 June 1952, the North Korean government undertook emergency measures, including the re-opening of the Changjin Hydroelectric Power Plant at CV-5976. Early in July this plant resumed partial operation on completion of repair work. By 10 July, the power produced by this plant was being distributed as far as the P'yongyang area. By 15 July the plant was supplying power to the YC-8435 area of Hwanghae Province. The power was being allocated only to important government organizations and nationalized factories.
3. Emergency measures taken by the North Korean government as a result of the bombing were as follows:

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- a. Nationalization of privately-owned dynamos.
- b. Registration and mobilization of all electricians in North Korea.
- c. Immediate reconstruction of the Changjin plant.
- d. Nationalization or commandeering of privately-owned trucks in order to use their engines for the production of power.
- e. Temporary work-stoppage at privately-owned factories. Approximately 80 percent of the privately-owned factories and small nationalized plants were closed after the bombing. The remaining 20 percent were being operated on power produced by truck engines. Private houses and non-priority organizations were using carbide for lighting at night.

Results of Bombing, Sinp'o Area

4. On 10 July 1952, as a result of United Nations bombing of the Changjin Hydro-electric Power Plant at CV-5976 in late June, industrial installations in the Sinp'o (128-12, 40-02) (DV-329319) area were affected as follows:
 - a. The Sinp'o Fishery Guild, a fish-oil plant, was operating under the power produced by an engine of unknown horsepower which used a heavy grade of oil supplemented by fish oil. When the engine broke down, the motors from two trucks supplied the necessary power. The factory was operating almost as efficiently as before the bombing, despite the fact that more fuel and manpower were necessary. The greatest difficulty in running the plant was caused by the low voltage of the power supply.
 - b. The Sinp'o Shipbuilding Plant was operating on the power produced by truck engines. Four of the plant's saws and eight lathes were being run by power produced by four trucks. Although the plant was operating, its efficiency was greatly reduced.
 - c. General communications in the Sinp'o area came to a stop for a considerable length of time after the June bombing. Communications between political and industrial organizations, however, were resumed soon after the bombing through the use of storage batteries to supply power.
5. After the 23 June bombing, North Korean government officials and Labor Party members tried to convince the people that the damage done to the power plants was relatively slight and that the plants would be repaired in a few days. Shortly after the air strike, officials stated that the damage would be repaired within a week.¹

25X1 Comment. North Korean residents of the Sinp'o area who read leaflets dropped by United Nations aircraft believed that the statements of government officials discounting the effects of the bombing were false.

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